

Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
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(11) EP 0 816 153 A2

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
07.01.1998 Bulletin 1998/02

(51) Int Cl.<sup>6</sup> B60K 17/356

(21) Application number: 97650025.6

(22) Date of filing: 24.06.1997

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC  
NL PT SE

(30) Priority: 28.06.1996 IE 960478  
06.11.1996 IE 960778  
27.03.1997 IE 970235

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(54) A hydraulic drive system

(57) A hydraulic drive system incorporating a hydraulic pump (2) for three wheeled vehicles such as "piggy back" forklifts in which there are at least two separate but linked drives (11 and 12; 21 and 22; 31 and 32) forming one drive unit (10, 20, 30) for each of the wheels and each drive (11, 12, 21, 22, 31 and 32) has a separate input and output. Valving is provided to provide both parallel and series operation of the system for optimum torque, speed and anti skid operation. In one preferred way of carrying out the invention a single drive unit (10) feeds one of the drives (22, 32) of each of the other drives. The hydraulic pump (2) feeds the single drive unit (10) and one of the drives (21, 22) of the other transverse drive units (20, 30). By-pass diverter valves (23, 33) are fitted across the drives (22, 33) of the transverse drive units (20, 30).

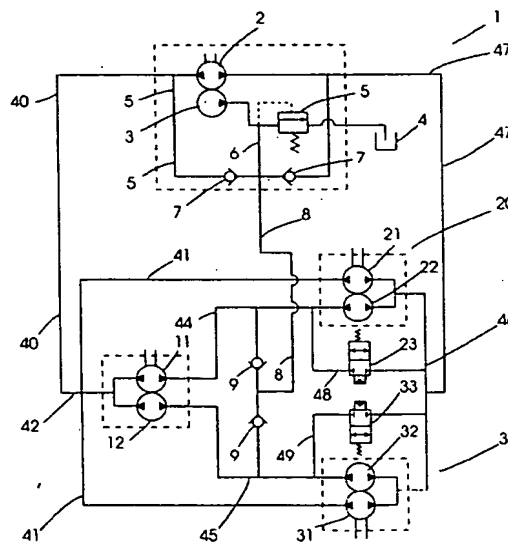


Fig.1

## Description

This invention relates to a hydraulic drive system for three wheeled vehicles.

Typically such three wheeled vehicles have three independent wheel drive shaft assemblies in an essentially triangular configuration namely one transversely in-line pair of drive shaft assemblies and a single wheel drive shaft assembly longitudinally spaced from the in-line pair. While there may be more than one wheel on each drive shaft whether side by side or spaced some distance apart such arrangements are still considered as three wheeled vehicles; the shafts and wheels being considered to be one wheel. Generally speaking the hydraulic drive system comprises a hydraulic pump and a drive unit directly coupled to each of the drive shaft assemblies namely a single drive unit and a pair of transverse drive units.

The invention is particularly directed to hydraulic drive systems for forklift trucks and the like vehicles and in particular for forklift trucks such as are sold under our Trade Mark MOUNTY which can be carried from site to site on the back of vehicles, in what is known as a "piggy back" fashion.

Our Irish Patent No. 65, 047 discloses a forklift truck having a hydraulic fluid supply divider for controlling the supply of hydraulic fluid delivered between an hydraulic pump and the front and rear wheel drive motors of the forklift truck. Essentially in this system the front wheel drive motors form the in-line pair of drive units and the rear wheel drive motor forms the single drive unit. This hydraulic drive system ensures positive drive to all wheels such as desirable in many off-road situations for example on building sites. In operation, the fluid delivery from the pump is split by a fluid divider between the front and rear wheels of the forklift truck. This fluid divider works well and is effective. In some conditions, it is difficult to ensure exactly the same fluid supply to each of the wheels and some slippage can occur.

For example a somewhat similar system is described in U.S. Patent Specification No. 5,201,570 which describes what is suggested is a wheeled vehicle equipped with a simple and efficient anti-skid system for its wheels where restriction is placed on the supply conduit of each hydraulic motor coupled to the rear wheels and a restriction is placed on the exhaust conduit of each motor coupled to the front wheels. This while reasonably effective does not overcome the basic problems in operating such vehicles and this U.S. Patent Specification together with our Irish Patent Specification No. 65, 047 describe one particular way of solving this problem.

Many other elaborate systems of control and operation of hydraulic drive systems have been devised and the inventions of U.S. Patent Nos. 3,952,511, 4,236,595 and 4,635,743 typify the complex and costly arrangements

European Patent Specification No. 547, 947 describes an arrangement of an hydraulic drive system for

a three wheel vehicle. In this hydraulic drive system there is the single drive unit formed from a drive provided by one hydraulic motor and the transverse drive units are provided by what are in effect two hydraulic motors. In fact the hydraulic motors are not separate hydraulic motors but indeed are the one hydraulic motor. Such hydraulic motors are generally of the radial piston type where all of the cylinders can be fed periodically with fluid under pressure or else the feed of the fluid under pressure can be interrupted to some or all of the pistons which correspond to an intermediate capacity. Still further the cylinders can be separated to effectively form two separate motors a good example of this is described in U.K. Patent Specification No. 2,281,944.

In the hydraulic system of European Patent Specification No. 547,947 the single drive unit as mentioned above is formed from one hydraulic motor and the in-line drive units are provided by two hydraulic motors such as those described in U.K. Patent Specification No. 2,281,944. In this hydraulic system the hydraulic pump feeds one of the drives forming each of the transverse drive units through a shut off valve and also feed directly the single drive unit namely the single hydraulic motor. The single hydraulic motor in turn feeds the other drives of the transverse drive units and all the outputs of the transverse drive units are fed directly back to the hydraulic pump. There is a permanent series arrangement of the drives.

This while a relatively efficient arrangement does not overcome all the problems inherent in the use of hydraulic motors with three wheeled vehicles and in particular with three wheeled vehicles such as forklift trucks and in particular forklift trucks of the "piggy back" type which forklift trucks have relatively short wheel bases: thus, any variations between torques or speed applied to any of the wheels causes considerable difficulties in operation. Indeed an arrangement such as described in this European Patent Specification No. 547,947 does not operate particularly efficiently with such hydraulic drive systems and indeed requires an elaborate steering system to compensate for the turning of the vehicle and to prevent slippage between the various drive wheels. While it is an efficient system it is still somewhat complicated and causes difficulties in use.

According to the invention there is provided a hydraulic drive system for a vehicle, having three independent wheel drive shaft assemblies in an essentially triangular configuration, namely a transversely in-line pair of wheel drive shaft assemblies and a single wheel drive shaft assembly longitudinally spaced from the in-line pair and, in which the drive system comprises a hydraulic pump and a drive unit directly coupled to each of the drive shaft assemblies namely a single drive unit and a pair of transverse drive units characterised in that each drive unit comprises at least two separate drives directly coupled to each drive shaft assembly, each drive having a separate hydraulic input and output and in which valving is provided to feed hydraulic fluid to each

drive unit whereby the drive units operate in series or in parallel.

The main advantage of this system is that it eliminates all the difficulties of skidding, wheel spin and the like: because of the arrangement there will always be sufficient torque transmitted to those wheels that are not on soft ground. By using a series arrangement a simple and effective drive system is provided. Ideally there are two separate drives in each drive unit. This particular configuration is extremely effective in that it allows different speeds to be provided and in particular when operating in parallel the hydraulic system allows the forklift truck for example to be driven at sufficient speed over good ground.

In one embodiment of the invention the hydraulic drive system is one in which there are two separate drives in each drive unit and in which the hydraulic pump feeds directly both inputs of the drives of the single drive unit and one of the inputs of each of the drives of the transverse drive units and in which one of the outputs of one of the drives of the single drive unit feeds the other input of one of the drives of a transverse drive unit and the other of the outputs of the single drive unit feeds the other input of the other transverse drive unit and in which the output of all the drives of the transverse drive units are returned directly to the hydraulic pump and in which a diverter valve is mounted across the input and output of each of the drives of the transverse drive units which are fed directly from the single drive unit. This has found to be an extremely efficient way of operating the hydraulic system. It has all the advantages simplicity and the fact that the system is quite clearly and neatly tied together in the one simple arrangement without the need for elaborate valving.

In many instances each drive unit will comprise a hydraulic motor having two separate cylinder capacities. This type of motor as has been suggested above is particularly advantageous and the cylinder capacities may be equal as this allows a doubling of speed for off site or more specifically for off site where the site is difficult terrain. There is no reason why the cylinder capacities can not be chosen for a different ratio thus for example when travelling on easy ground the hydraulic system could provide a speed three or four times that required on difficult terrain where maximum torque rather than speed is the principle requirement.

In one particular embodiment of the invention a booster pump and associated non-return valving is provided across the hydraulic pump and in which additional non-return valving is mounted across the outputs of the drives of the single drive unit and connected to the booster pump. The advantage of this is that while it is conventional to use such a booster pump to prevent cavitation in a pump operating in a hydraulic system, by providing additional valving and connecting the booster pump in effect across the single drive unit cavitation cannot occur when the single drive unit is feeding the transverse drive unit. The invention will be more clearly un-

derstood from the following description of a hydraulic system with reference to the enclosed diagrammatic representation of it.

Referring to the drawings there is illustrated a hydraulic drive system, indicated generally by the reference numeral 1 comprising a hydraulic pump 2, a single drive unit 10 indicated generally by the reference numeral 10 and a pair of transverse drive units 20 and 30 respectively. Each of the drive units 10, 20 and 30 is coupled directly to a shaft forming a drive shaft assembly. For a forklift truck of the "piggy back" type, the drive units 10, 20 and 30 each comprise two separate mechanically linked drives 11 and 12; 21 and 22; and 31 and 32 respectively. The hydraulic pump 2 has associated therewith in conventional manner a booster pump 3 and associated dump oil sump 4 fed through a valve 5. The booster pump 3 is connected by a by-pass hydraulic fluid line 6 to a pair of conventional anti-cavitation non-return valves 7. The by-pass hydraulic fluid line 6 is connected through a further line 8 to a pair of additional non-return valve 9 mounted across secondary hydraulic fluid lines 44 and 45 which are referred to in more detail below.

Across the drives 22 and 32 is mounted diverter valves 23 and 33 respectively.

Before the various pipes and connections are described in more detail the significance of the terms "input" and "output" has to be appreciated. As used in this specification they are interchangeable in that what is the input when the vehicle is travelling forward becomes the output when the vehicle is travelling in reverse. Thus the term input and output is used for one direction of flow of the pump which is presumed to drive the vehicle to which the hydraulic drive system is attached forward and thus the term input is used in this context. Further none of the pipes or line connections have been described in detail and standard connectors, valves etc. are ignored but will now be described below, the minimum number of reference being used for clarity. The hydraulic pump 2 feeds the drives 10 and 11 through primary hydraulic fluid lines 40 and 42 as well as the drives 21 and 31 through primary hydraulic fluid lines 41. The output of the drive 11 is fed directly by the secondary fluid line 44 to the drive 22 of the transverse drive unit 20 and the output of the drive 12 is fed directly through the secondary fluid line 45 to the drive 32 of the transverse drive unit 30. Outputs of each of the drives 21, 22, 31 and 32 are fed through return hydraulic fluid lines 46 and 47 back to the input of the pump 2. The diverter valves 23 and 33 are mounted in by-pass hydraulic lines 48 and 49 between the secondary fluid lines 44 and 45 respectively and the return hydraulic fluid line 46.

In operation, with the diverter valves 22 and 33 shut the drives 11 and 12 are in series with the drives 22 and 32 respectively and thus the whole three drive units 10, 20 and 30 operate in series. According in the drive assemblies wheel spin is prevented or more strictly potential wheel spin is nullified.

When the diverter valves 23 and 33 are opened hydraulic fluid by-passes the drives 22 and 32 respectively and thus the hydraulic drive system operates in parallel, as the drives 21 and 31 as well as the drives 11 and 12 are all fed directly from the hydraulic pump 2 and return directly to it. This is particularly suitable for off site or when the terrain is not difficult.

The advantage of providing the additional non-return valves 9 is that if any cavitation were to occur in the secondary hydraulic fluid lines 44 or 45 the booster pump 3 will deliver additional oil into the system in the same way as additional oil is normally delivered into the hydraulic pump system.

It will be appreciated that reversing the hydraulic pump causes the hydraulic drive system to operate in reverse in the same manner as in the forward direction.

While the drives have been shown as separate drives they would each normally be formed from the one hydraulic motor having two individual cylinders. The motor would generally have two separate inputs and the one linked output.

Generally each hydraulic motor comprises a plurality of cylinders having pistons: a pair of input ports and a separate supply line connecting each input port with a number of cylinders. In such an arrangement there is also usually the one output port and a return line connecting all the cylinders to the output port. The cylinders are generally all of the same capacity and thus the torque can be varied by deciding how many cylinders will be connected to each input port. It is possible to have any arrangement of torques and speed though generally speaking the pumps are often divided into two separate drives of the same capacity.

The invention is not limited to the embodiments hereinbefore described which may be varied in both construction and detail.

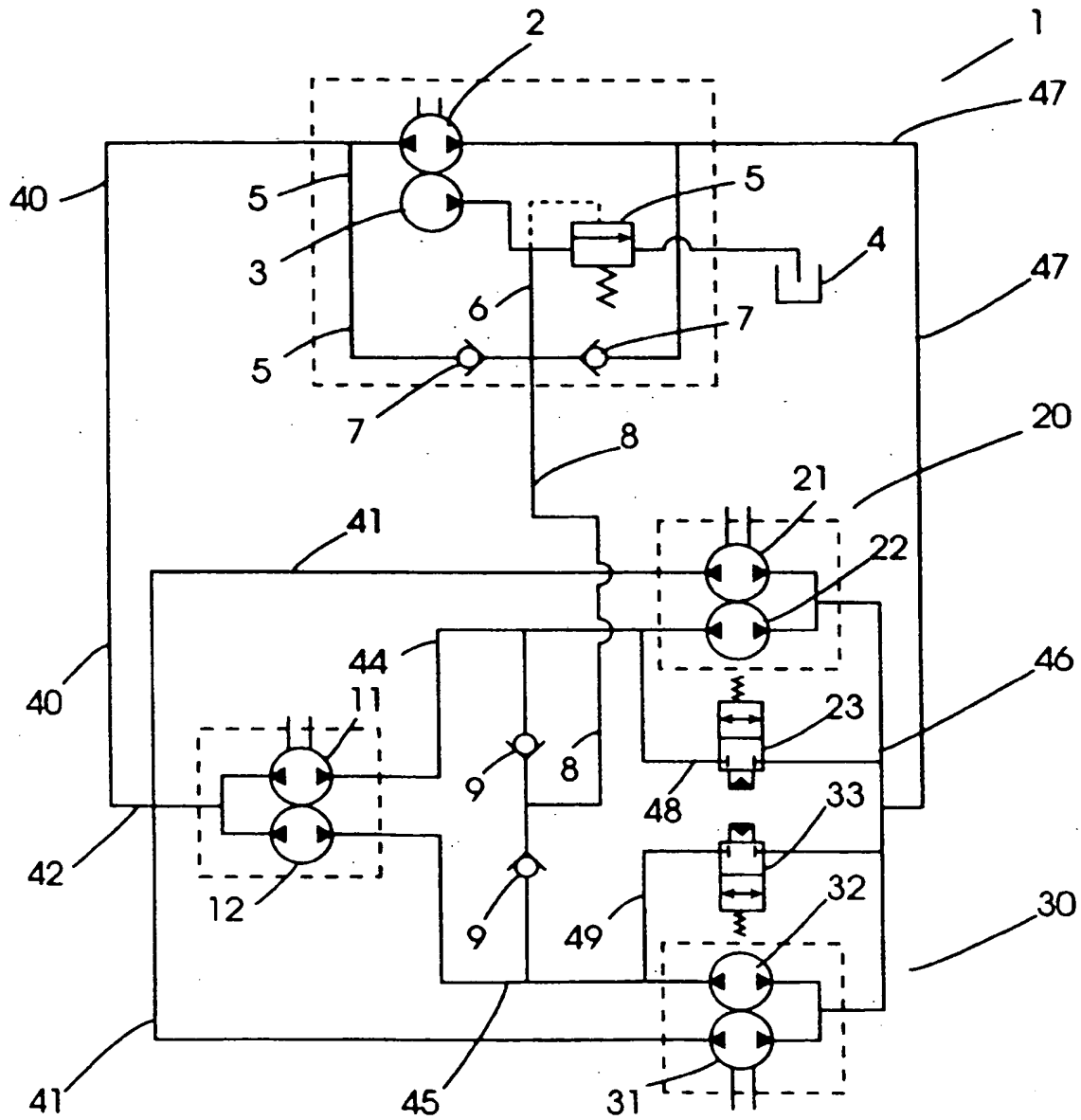
## Claims

1. A hydraulic drive system for a vehicle, having three independent wheel drive shaft assemblies in an essentially triangular configuration, namely a transversely in-line pair of wheel drive shaft assemblies and a single wheel drive shaft assembly longitudinally spaced from the in-line pair and, in which the drive system comprises a hydraulic pump and a drive unit directly coupled to each of the drive shaft assemblies namely a single drive unit and a pair of transverse drive units characterised in that each drive unit comprises at least two separate drives directly coupled to each drive shaft assembly, each drive having a separate hydraulic input and output and in which valving is provided to feed hydraulic fluid to each drive unit whereby the drive units operate in series or in parallel.

2. A hydraulic drive system as claimed in claim 1 in

which there are two separate drives in each drive unit.

3. A hydraulic drive system as claimed in claim 2 in which the hydraulic pump feeds directly both inputs of the drives of the single drive unit and the input of one of the drives of each transverse drive unit and in which one of the outputs of one of the drives of the single drive unit feeds the other input of one of the drives of a transverse drive unit and the other of the outputs of the single drive unit feeds the other input of the other transverse drive unit and in which the output of all the drives of the transverse drive units are returned directly to the hydraulic pump and in which a diverter valve is mounted across the input and output of each of the drives of the transverse drive units which are fed directly from the single drive unit.
4. A hydraulic drive system as claimed in any preceding claim in which a booster pump and associated non-return valving is provided across the hydraulic pump and in which additional non-return valving is mounted across the outputs of the drives of the single drive unit and connected to the booster pump.
5. A hydraulic drive system as claimed in any preceding claim in which each drive unit comprising a hydraulic motor having two separate cylinder capacities.
6. A hydraulic drive system as claimed in claim 5 in which the cylinder capacities are equal.



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European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 0 816 153 A3**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:  
19.05.1999 Bulletin 1999/20

(51) Int Cl.<sup>6</sup>: B60K 17/10, B60K 17/356

(43) Date of publication A2:  
07.01.1998 Bulletin 1998/02

(21) Application number: 97650025.6

(22) Date of filing: 24.06.1997

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
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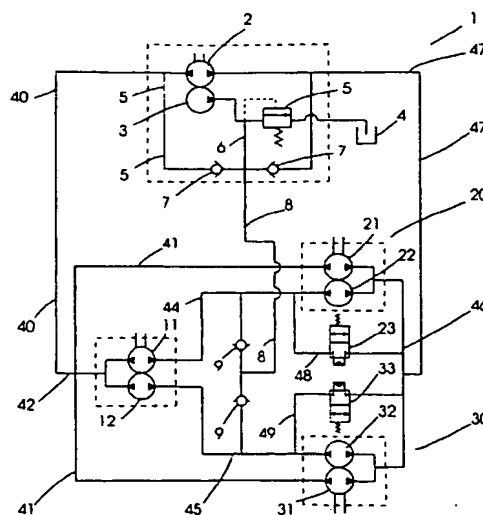


Fig. 1



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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 97 65 0025

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	FR 2 719 001 A (E.C.B. (SARL)) 27 October 1995 * the whole document *	1-3,5,6	B60K17/10 B60K17/356
D,A	EP 0 547 947 A (POCLAIN HYDRAULICS, S.A.) 23 June 1993 * column 3, line 5 - column 7, line 15; figures 1,2 *	1,2,4-6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			B60K F16H
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 22 March 1999	Examiner Topp, S
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EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (P/4C1)

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 97 65 0025

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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22-03-1999

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EPO FORM P0459

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